

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

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Spring 2014

Special
Feature

Book Review: Steyermark's Flora of Missouri Vol. 3 by George Yatskievych

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At last! Students of the regional flora can grab their hand lenses and rejoice! The third and final volume of the monumental Flora of Missouri Project is now available. Its release marks the end of more than 25 years of work completely revising, updating, and expanding what has been widely (and justifiably) regarded as one of the best state floristic manuals of all

time: Julian Steyermark's 1963 *Flora of Missouri* (Iowa State University Press). To give you an idea of the extent of this update and expansion, the original work (which took 30 years to complete) contained 1,728 pages in a single three inch thick volume. The revision comes in at a total of 3,554 pages over three volumes, occupying a whopping 8 ¼ inches of shelf space. The three volumes combined treat 3,166 taxa (including

2,839 species as well as various subspecies, varieties, and hybrids) and include 2,726 species distribution maps as well as more than 580 plates of all new illustrations (with several species per plate). Simply put, this was a Herculean undertaking and Yatskievych has more than risen to the challenge.

Volume 3 treats all the dicots not treated in volume 2, starting with the family Fabaceae, subfamily Faboideae (subfamilies Caesalpinioideae and Mimosoideae are treated in volume 2), and going

through the Zygophyllaceae. It treats 1,031 species, 65 subspecies and varieties, and 134 hybrids in its 1,382 pages. There are 194 plates of illustrations.

What really sets the new Flora of Missouri volumes apart from other floristic manuals used in the region are the outstanding species accounts. No other reference comes close in the level of detail in the family, genus, and species descriptions. Every part of the plant is described in ex-

haustive detail followed by information on range (both within Missouri and range wide), economic use, native status, invasiveness, and (for many species) other interesting aspects of natural history, use by humans and other animals, suitability for the garden, chemistry, and more. A county level Missouri range map (based on specimens) is given for each species. Nearly all of the species are illustrated with high quality black and white line



drawings showing features needed for identification. The preparation and compilation of these drawings is in and of itself a tremendous contribution and represents the talents of ten outstanding illustrators including ANPS's own Linda Ellis. The keys to the genera and species are straightforward and the more-or-less random sampling that I tested with herbarium specimens worked well. Technical terms, while necessary in a manual like this, are kept under control and not used gratuitously, and a glos- (Continued on next page)

Book Review (continued)

sary defines those that are used.

This volume includes a number of taxonomically difficult (and thus controversial) genera not the least of which are the hawthorns (*Crataegus*) and the blackberries (*Rubus*). Anyone preparing a floristic manual with these genera included is bound to catch criticism from the splitters and/or the lumpers. Yatskievych handles these groups admirably, splitting the difference between the extremes and enlisting the help of recognized experts in each genus to contribute treatments based on the latest knowledge and concepts.

Those of you who have had the good fortune to get out in the field with George during joint ANPS/Missouri Native Plant Society functions know that he has quite a sense of humor. This seeps through even in a scholarly work such as this. Who else would include the fact (with a reference cited of course) that “poplar wood also was a popular material for stakes to strike through a vampire’s heart”? And I have to mention the wonderful likeness of the author included for scale in one of the species illustrations (but I’ll let the readers hunt for this themselves once they buy the book).

The biggest disappointment with volume 3 is the missing key to the dicot families. While it wouldn’t have made sense to include this key in volume 1 (which was all monocots) and an argument could be made that it wasn’t time yet in volume 2 (many families have been split up or merged into others as taxonomic philosophies and knowledge have changed since it came out in 2006), it should have been included in volume 3. Indeed, in volume 2 we were told “a key to families will appear in volume 3 of the present work” but unfortunately we find only a nearly blank page with a note that the missing family key will now be forthcoming as a separate publication. No word about when, where, or how much. Whatever the reason(s) that it was deemed

better to publish sooner without the family key than later with it, this decision will seem short-sighted to the user holding an unknown dicot in their hand but not knowing which family to turn to. Even students well versed in the traditional families may pine for an updated family key given the taxonomic upheaval wrought in recent years. For example, most of the species



traditionally placed in the Scrophulariaceae (figwort family) are now moved to the Plantaginaceae (plantain family) with many others to the Orobanchaceae (broomrape family), not to mention several other smaller families. Hell, only the genera *Buddleja*, *Scrophularia*, and *Verbascum* are still in the Scrophulariaceae! Hopefully this critical component (especially for the beginner trying to key out plants) will be available online to users at no additional cost.

Another unfortunate, though less grievous, inconvenience is that two of the three subfamilies of the Fabaceae (the bean and pea family) appear in volume 2 while the

final (and largest) subfamily appears in volume 3, requiring both volumes to completely key species in this easily recognizable family. And the key to subfamilies appears only in volume 2, rather than being repeated in volume 3 as it should have been.

But these shortcomings, along with a few minor typographical errors inevitable in a work of this size and scope, are minor in light of its many strengths. Without question this is the best reference available for anyone studying the flora of Missouri, but is also the best for the flora of northern Arkansas, and one that also provides pretty good coverage for the species in the rest of the state. Promotional material for *Steyermark's Flora of Missouri* claims that the work “is intended to serve as an encyclopedic reference tool for both professionals in biology and related fields and for the large group of dedicated amateur botanists and naturalists who have created the unique environment in which conservation, natural history, and other outdoor activities thrive and are supported in the state”. I’d say it does just that and more as it is excellent for students of the flora well beyond the borders of Missouri.

The introduction hints at the future of the Flora of Missouri Project. It talks about a condensed manual covering the entire flora of Missouri in a single volume (much better for the field). It also states that there are plans for expansion of the project’s electronic offerings. Specifically mentioned are e-books and more content being made available on the internet. The latter is already being developed and those interested are encouraged to visit www.tropicos.org/Project/MO to explore what is available. The cost for volume 3 is \$65, or get all three volumes for \$120.80 (20% discount over ordering each volume separately).

Review by Theo Witsell

THE ARKANSAS VASCULAR FLORA COMMITTEE IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE RELEASE OF

ATLAS OF THE VASCULAR PLANTS OF ARKANSAS

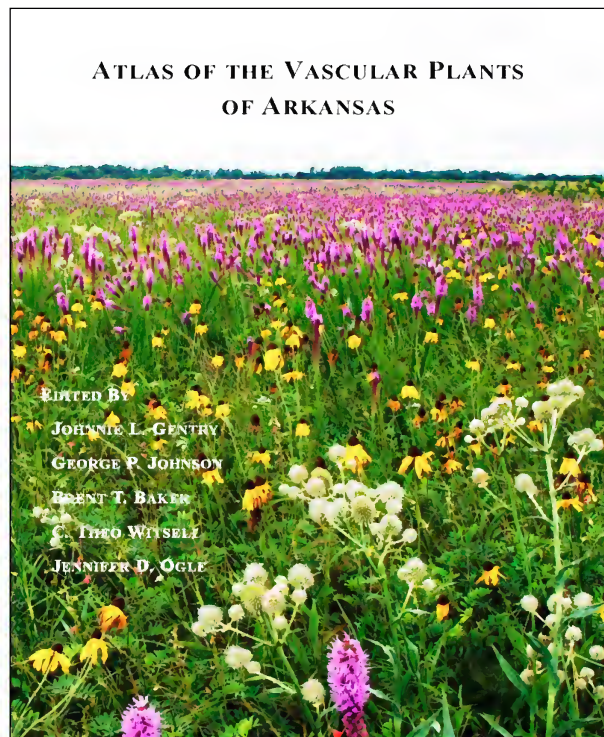
THIS 709-PAGE PAPERBACK PUBLICATION FEATURES DISTRIBUTION MAPS FOR EACH OF THE 2,892 NATIVE AND NATURALIZED VASCULAR PLANTS IN ARKANSAS, REPRESENTING 2,715 SPECIES, 936 GENERA, AND 187 FAMILIES

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS, FEATURING FULL-COLOR MAPS AND PLATES, PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

- GENERAL INTRODUCTION
- HISTORY OF BOTANICAL EXPLORATION IN ARKANSAS
- AN OVERVIEW OF THE GEOLOGY OF ARKANSAS
- EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL FACTORS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE FLORA AND VEGETATION IN THE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF ARKANSAS

ADDITIONAL SECTIONS INCLUDE:

- FLORISTIC SUMMARY
- ARKANSAS ENDEMIC TAXA
- ADDITIONAL TAXA REPORTED FOR ARKANSAS
- ARKANSAS VASCULAR PLANTS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN



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Winter Tree Identification Workshops

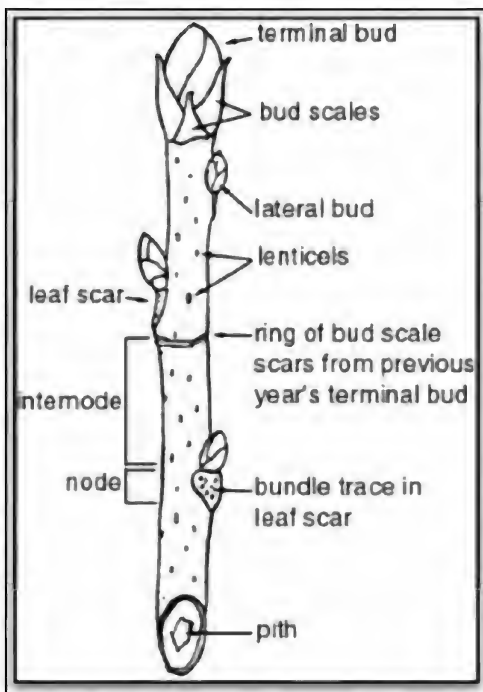
Identifying deciduous trees in winter is an acquired skill. Or as the chemistry prof once told me about his own study, "It's hard, but fun."

There's not much evidence to go on. Leaves and flowers of course have fled the scene. (There are leaves and leaflets on the ground, but which ones go with which trees?) A few species cooperate by leaving their distinctive fruits behind—catalpa pods on the branches, for example, or hickory nut husks on the ground. A few species are

armed with characteristic thorns or spines, like honey locust, black locust, and the abominable Callery pear. And a few species have distinctive bark, at least when they come of age, from bark as forthcoming as that of sycamore or sugarberry or even black cherry to the less dramatic barks of groups like ash and elm. But there are certain clues that every deciduous tree leaves behind on its twigs during the dormant season: buds, leaf scars, and bundle scars. And just like learning a foreign language, we can study those marks until they become familiar enough to spell out the words we're after—like oak or black gum or possum haw or persimmon.

Twenty-one people attended one or both of the Little Rock workshops on January 18 & 25, the first at Rebsamen Golf Course, the second at Allsop Park, and both luckily on fair weather days (the 25th was downright balmy). We were field testing a "Key to Trees in Winter" that I had modified, at the request of the Arkansas Forestry Commission, for a new edition of their handbook, Dwight Moore's *Trees of Arkan-*

sas. With our hand lenses and rulers, like a band of Egyptologists reading hieroglyphics, we were able to work through the key and crack the code of about a dozen species, including green



ash, red buckeye, pawpaw, sugarberry, persimmon, black cherry, devil's walking stick, and honey locust. And I should admit that my companion field testers turned up several rough spots in the key that I do hope to smooth out.

For anyone who wants more information on how to know the winter trees, help is out there. Several states have nicely illustrated handbooks on the subject, if not in print, at least available on line: *Winter Twigs of Arkansas* by G. Thomas Clark, *Winter Key to Deciduous Plants of East Texas* by Michael S. Fountain & Lance C. Jones, *A Key to Missouri Trees in Winter* by Jerry Cliburn & Ginny Klomps, *Identification of Southeastern Trees in Winter* by Richard J. Preston, Jr. & Valerie G. Wright, and *Woody Plants of the Southeastern United States: A Winter Guide* by Ron Lance.

My thanks to Barbara Baker for reformatting the key to a booklet form, to Susan Hardin and Don Ford for their photographs, and to Don again for several bundles of twigs for the group to examine. Thanks also to Beth Phelps of the Pulaski County Master Gardeners for announcing the workshops; we had several Master Gardeners sign on and later become members of ANPS.

Submitted by Eric Sundell

Struggling Natives Need Our Help! Check Your Local Green Space *John Perrin*

Have you been to your local green space lately? How did it look? Are there natives growing there? If you are lucky enough to have native plants still in your local green space, they may need your help. Experience with my local park has convinced me that Doug Tallamy is absolutely right. There is an environmental war going on and the enemy is winning. Chinese privet and English ivy and Japanese honeysuckle, among other invasive plants, are rapidly turning many of our remaining areas of green into hostile environments for native plants.

ANPS members wouldn't be surprised, but to the public at large, it would be news. Or it should be news, but it isn't, because our society is not informed. Books like Doug Tallamy's *Bringing Nature Home* have helped to bring attention to the situation. Organizations like ANPS have worked to shed a light on our natives through education and support of conservation efforts. Unfortunately, getting people's attention over the din of television, twitter, facebook, pinterest, etc... is no easy task. As my youngest daughter says, "Plants are boring." Well, they aren't boring to me and I am sick of letting the bad actors win all the time.

It might take years of work, but some of us in our neighborhood plan to transform our local park into an oasis for native plants and wildlife. How are we doing that? First things first, we evaluated what was still there. Oaks, hickory, sumac, some pine, that's good. Goldenrod, woodland sunflower, asters, and beautyberry were also good to see. The bad news consisted mostly of mimosa and privet, privet, privet. The manager of the park sought grants for park improvement including invasive plant removal and planting of natives. She used

(continued on next page)

(*Natives Need Your Help*—Continued from previous page)

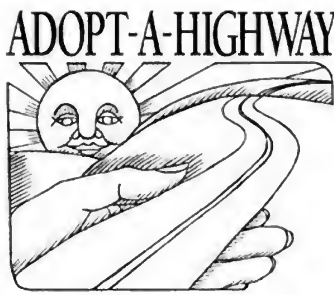
the improvement funds to hire labor to attack the most infested areas of the park. She asked for volunteers to cut, remove and poison the privet.

*fallen privet screams
stumps exposed glistening with
glycophosphate lotion*

Some of the native gardeners in the area collected seeds from their buck-eyes, columbines, asters and golden-rod, strawberry bush and dogwood to distribute in the shady areas of the park. Others gathered sunflowers, coneflowers and bee balm for the sunny areas. Later this year, we plan on visiting Pine Ridge and using some of the remaining funds to buy some choice plants. Our continuing plan is to keep killing the invasives and seed and plant natives that we can buy and/or propagate. Being in an urban area, we cannot use prescribed burns, but we certainly would if we could.

The park has lots of potential and could support tons of native plants. I envision native honeysuckle, passion vine and milkweed vine on every fence, fields of flowers under the power lines and the wooded areas being more diverse and dotted with wild flowers.

One day when I was cutting and poisoning, a neighbor noticed and asked what I was doing. When I told him, he said "Why don't you let the park people do that?" I replied that "We are the park people." I'm not sure he understood what I meant, but maybe he will understand at some point. It struck a note with me though. It made me chuckle and think about the folks I've met in the ANPS. They are all "park people" and I am proud to be among them. I hope that our numbers grow. Our green spaces need us.



Sid & Jeanette Vogelpohl's (ANPS) Highway Cleanup Report Hwy 309

Litter, including butts, collected each week-end. Quarterly reports to ASHTD

- Jun 1: 8 bags collected (3 recycled)
- Oct 1: 5 bags collected (2 recycled)
- Feb 1: 4 bags collected (2 recycled)

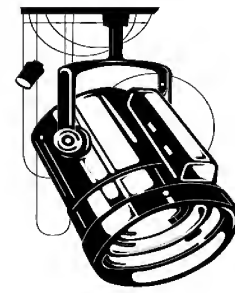
Total of 17 bags litter and 7 recycled.



Sweden Creek Falls Natural Area
Yellow Morel, *Morchella esculenta*



Sweden Creek Falls Trail
Wood Betony, *Pedicularis canadensis*



Spotlight on Martha Bowden

Did you ever wonder who was responsible for creating and managing the ANPS Facebook page? Likewise, who manages the <http://anps.org/> website? Well, the same person does both and that person is none other than our own Martha Bowden!

Martha is an active Pulaski County Master Gardener, extremely active Arkansas Master Naturalist, grandmother, foster mother of rescue dogs, geocacher, amateur photographer, and many other things too numerous to mention. In her spare time, she manages the online image of ANPS.

Let's give a loud shout-out to ANPS member, Martha Bowden!



Tip for the Gardener Growing Perennials from Seed

John Perrin

As a kid, planting corn and beans and squash in the family garden, the procedure was to loosen the ground, toss in some seeds and cover with soil. When you got rain or irrigated, the seeds would sprout and spring to life with incredible vigor. Not every seed germinated, but you compensated for that by using 3 or 4 seed per “hill”. Tried and true, it worked well, if the crows and cutworms didn’t attack.

When I first tried to grow native perennials from seed, I found out that the lessons in gardening from my grandfather and father didn’t apply especially well. Some of the seeds were so tiny they were practically invisible. I’d plant them and they would never sprout. Bigger seeds too, sometimes they just wouldn’t grow. I did not understand why I had so many failures.

Help came in the form of education and observation. Botanists and hobbyists in the ANPS and professional nursery operators like Mary Ann King (of Pine Ridge Gardens) gave me excellent advice concerning their experiences with various species of natives. Here are a few of the details I’ve learned that helped me get better results.

Some species’ seeds required this mysterious process called cold stratification. Cold stratification turned out to be a very logical process of exposing the seeds to conditions similar to those of their natural environments. In nature, the seeds get randomly distributed on the ground and some are lucky enough to be covered by soil or other organic material and kept moist through the cold of the winter months. When spring comes, some of the seeds germinate and produce tiny perennials.

Several species, especially those with medium to large seeds should not be allowed to dry out. If they dry, they die. Buckeyes and passion flowers are a couple examples. In nature

they are quickly grabbed up and hidden by wildlife or run through a digestive tract and deposited with a supply of rich compost.

Seeds that have very hard exteriors frequently need to be roughed up a bit before they can absorb enough water to germinate. Various methods of seed scarification, like acid baths, hot water baths, mechanical means like tumblers, file scrapes, sandpaper or small cuts are used to provide a simulation of the freezing, thawing, chewing or partial digestion of the seeds that happen in nature. In some extreme cases, like walnuts and pecans, a hammer can be used as the scarification tool

Other species of plants bear seeds that are what I would call stubborn and contrary. They germinate infrequently, even in the wild, and can lie dormant for many, many months before showing signs of life. A [study of the effects of scarification on the Bush’s poppy mallow \(*Callirhoe bushii*\)](#) by Gosejohan, M.C. and K.A. McCue of the Department of Biology at the University of Missouri-St. Louis and the [Missouri Botanical Garden](#) is a good example. It showed that it did not matter what you did to the seeds, they seemed to germinate at random times of up to 307 days.

Knowledge gained, I am no longer afraid to plant those tiny perennial seeds that just a few years ago seemed so daunting. My favorite technique is to start by planting some annuals in a pot. The annuals need to have similar sun and moisture requirements as the perennial I intend to grow. Sprinkle those tiny seeds on top of the soil in the pot and forget them. Through the growing season, you simply care for the annuals. Eventually, Mother Nature will provide you with a nice surprise. It may be late summer, early fall, or even the following spring, but odds are you will get the perennials you are wanting. Sometimes you’ll get a ridiculous number of them and be able to share.

Editor’s note: Always search for “seed scarification”, searching for “scarification” alone leads to scary results.

ANPS Upcoming Field Trips—Save the Date!

June 21st 9:30 a.m. Woolsey Prairie

Ginny Masullo and Steve Smith will lead a walk.

Directions—Take Wedington Drive (AR 16W) and I-540 in Fayetteville west 1.2 miles to Ruppel Road. Turn right (north) onto Ruppel Road to 1837 N Ruppel Road (Ginny and Steve’s house). Carpool to the site—there are very few parking spaces at the Wastewater Facility. After the hike, we will have lunch at Ginny and Steve’s and watch the DVD on Woolsey Prairie, “After the Burn”, released last fall. <http://ecoarkansas.com/WoolseyMain.html>

October 11—12 Texarkana Arkansas

We will set up the hikes shortly before the Fall Meeting. As usual, there will be Saturday morning hikes followed by a lunch opportunity and hikes in the afternoon. Sunday morning will offer another opportunity to hike before attendees head back home.

For those that have not attended a weekend meeting, the hikes and the company are always fantastic!

**Ozarks Chapter Arkansas
Native Plant Society**
Burnetta Hinterthur

**November 2013, Harmony
Mountain Retreat**

All year long, I look forward to the annual meeting of OCANPS at Harmony Mountain. It is truly a welcome retreat to get away from the city and into the natural environment of Newton County. Friday night, we had a very successful auction making over \$400 in auction items and dues following a wonderful potluck. It is interesting how we have changed menus in the past ten years, with more vegetarian, vegan, and gluten-free options being added this year. On Saturday, members hiked Pedestal Rocks. At the business meeting, Rick Hinterthuer agreed to remain President for the coming year along with Ginny Masullo remaining as Vice-President, and Mary Reuter very graciously agreeing to remain Treasurer as well as Burnetta, Newsletter Editor and unofficial activities organizer. We also voted to donate \$100 each to the Halberg Ecology Camp sponsored by Arkansas Audubon Society and the Ozark Natural Science Center at Huntsville. We sent in a deposit to reserve Harmony Mountain for next year.

It has certainly been an interesting winter so far and today, it looks as if we are a long way off from spring. Since "Hope springs eternal", here are the hikes planned for this coming spring and summer. I appreciate those who have agreed to lead hikes and look forward to exploring the flora and fauna with you this year.

June 21st Woolsey Prairie

Woolsey Prairie, Fayetteville. See the details on Page 6 (opposite).

**Please send OCANPS dues (\$5 per year) to: Mary Reuter
121 CR 432
Berryville, AR 72616**

You will receive a Spring Newsletter announcing hikes and activities planned for the coming spring and summer and I will also send out a Fall list of planned hikes and information about the annual meeting at Harmony Mountain. We also donate money to other Arkansas groups that support educating young people about the natural resources of the state. If you have joined, paid dues and are not receiving the Newsletter via email, please email me at bur.hint@gmail.com or call (479)-430-0260; if you need to receive a hard copy of the newsletter, please include your address with the e-mail or voice mail. Check ANPS state activities by going online at <http://anps.org/>

**Theo Witsell honored as one
of 25 Arkansas visionary
thinkers**

Max Brantley

Theo Witsell stood in a thicket at Lorange Creek Natural Area just south of Little Rock and started naming off the plants encircling him. Southern high bush blueberry. Muscadine. Sweet gum. Willow oak. Yellow passion flower. Cinnamon fern, bracken fern, Southern lady fern, netted chain fern, Virginia chain fern, royal fern. Edible ground nut. Hardhack Spirea. Wood-oats, plume grass, rough-leaved goldenrod. Sessile bell-wort. White flat-topped aster; that's a rare one, he said. Over there, elephant's foot, partridge berry, lots of crane-fly orchid. St. John's wort. Grape fern. Sphagnum moss, spongy in the sandy soil beneath

our feet. He was just getting going naming the 471 species of native plants that grow in Lorange Creek; the greatest diversity lies in a boggy area where, thanks to the power line mowing, sunlight has made its way in and allowed dormant seeds to sprout to life. He was there on this particular day collecting a sedge — *Carex bullata* — to send to a colleague in North Carolina who believes it's a little different from its eastern family. It looked like any old grass to the uneducated eye, but Witsell could distinguish it — even without its fruit. The 38-year-old botanist for the Natural Heritage Commission and Little Rock native can identify about 5,000 plants, a skill he says he works on constantly to maintain. (He started out in wildlife biology, he said, but found plants easier to catch.) In 2001 he identified a new species endemic to Arkansas, Pelton's rose gentian, which he named for the amateur botanist who found it in Saline County and showed it to him. Witsell and others are now working on identifying eight or nine plants not previously described, many from the shale glades in the Ouachita Mountains. They are working to add to the state's knowledge of its natural history, helping write the story of how the Arkansas landscape has changed by reading its seeds. You can't know what's out there unless you look, and that's something fewer and fewer people are doing.



Spring Beauty, *Claytonia virginica*

Yellow Monkey Flower "Hanging In There"



Monkey Flower, *Mimulus floribundus*

On Sunday, May 4th, we set out from the Quality Inn parking lot in Harrison for Gilbert, Arkansas. The weather was sunny and warm already. Arriving at Gilbert, we found parking spaces without "No Parking" signs. Eric and Mike were able to negotiate with the Post Office and Store owner for parking spaces. We set off on the old railroad right of way trail that lies between the river to the south and a bluff line to the north. We had not gone very far before we spotted *Valerianella ozarkana*. I had not seen this species on the trail before, so it was a real treat. We found a grove of hackberry trees and debated the species composition for several minutes before moving on down the trail. Species encountered included Ohio spiderwort, *Tradescantia ohiensis*; meadow parsnip, *Thaspium barbinode*; alumroot, *Heuchera americana* var. *hirsuticaulis*; lyre-leaved sage, *Salvia lyrata*. There appear to have been two *Penstemon* species, *Penstemon arkansanus* and *Penstemon pallidus*. This seems to be a great year for *Urtica chamaedryoides* as we saw it in abundance on the Smith Creek trail on Saturday as well. Introduced invasive species included garlic mustard, *Alliaria petiolata* in great abundance and early fruiting stage; Japanese hon-

ey-suckle, *Lonicera japonica*; burning bush, *Euonymus alatus*. We attempted to pull up *Alliaria petiolata* and were able to do so at one location, but gave up when the number became too large to keep up with. In a crack in the bluff above the trail, we finally spotted *Mimulus floribundus* in a small population of possibly 50 individuals; farther down the trail, we found another population slightly larger. These grow on the limestone bluff where they receive water that is seeping through the rocks. This has been located in nine northern Arkansas counties, and has been found at Alum Cove and Devil's Den State Park; but, the closest populations of it otherwise are west in Colorado. Though diminutive in size, it has a beautiful, slightly irregular floral tube and it is a bright yellow color. Also growing on the east-facing bluff was a large population of what we debated was either *Camassia* or *Zigadenus* (now *Toxicoscordion nuttallii*). I think I was hoping for the latter; but, upon checking once home, it looks as if it was *Camassia scilloides* with globular fruits and spreading, narrow basal leaves. We had hoped to refind *Arabis shortii*, now *Boechera shortii*, but it was not to be. The last time I visited the Gilbert trail, I found a few plants clinging to an eroding bank near the old railroad trestle rock work. This time, the bank was further eroded and we did not spot any plants,

Meadow Parsnip, *Thaspium barbinode*



Burnetta Hinterthuer, OCANPS newsletter Editor and plant lover extraordinaire!

although we did take a while to check. These may have been washed completely out of the drain and carried farther downstream. Someone said that finding 2/3 of the species that we were looking for was a pretty good ratio; but it sure would have been nice to find all of them.

The following members took the Gilbert Trail and most of us enjoyed eating lunch at the end of the trek at the Gilbert Restaurant: Mike and Peggy Burns, Pat Cromwell, Mary Hogle, Mary Ann King and Gene Ford, John Lamey, James and Michael McKinnie, Ty Murdoch, Eric and Milanne Sundell, John Sutherland, and Mike and Nancy Weatherford. It was a delightful day, being with fellow plant enthusiasts.

Be sure and check out news of Arkansas flora at the **Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission** web site: <http://www.naturalheritage.com/> to stay current with the latest news from Theo Witsell and Brent Baker and other people working to recognize and preserve biodiversity in the state.

**Lost Valley Trail
ANPS Spring Meeting
Harrison, May 3, 2014**

Leaders: Eric Sundell, Linda Ellis, Burnetta Hinterthuer

On that beautiful Saturday, two ANPS groups walked the trail, morning and afternoon, through Lost Valley, one of the richest hardwood forests in Arkansas. There are oaks aplenty, of course, but walnut is more common than the hickories, beech (with last fall's beechdrops skeletons still standing) and sugar maple are abundant, and basswood, yellow wood, and cucumber magnolia are not uncommon. Numerous blue ash saplings—the ash with mint-square stems—were present, but we couldn't find a big one that might be the seed source.

One of Arkansas' two species of mock orange, probably *Philadelphus pubescens*, was in bud on the ledges near Cob Cave. The particular species is a mystery, but we hope to see it in full bloom later. The diversity of wildflowers—herbaceous perennials—suggested that somewhere beyond the parking lot, we stepped through the looking glass into the Smoky Mountains.

Here are some of the wildflower highlights: Hard-to-find golden seal and ginseng, both in early fruit. Abundant dwarf larkspur, almost thick enough for a ground cover, in bloom in its white phase. Two species of nosebleed trilliums (the purple ones) in flower, the statewide *Trillium recurvatum* and the more secretive *T. sessile* of the Interior Highlands. An Ozark wake robin (*T. pusillum* var. *ozarkensis*) was seen in early fruit.

Waterleaf was in bloom all along the trail, and not just one species—two! Both restricted in Arkansas to the Ozarks: *Hydrophyllum virginianum* and *H. appendiculatum* (the fuzzy species that goes by the name of "woolen breeches"). Wild geraniums. *Phlox* of course, probably *Phlox pilosa*, possibly *P. divaricata*.

Also *phlox*'s charming first cousin, Jacob's ladder. Jack-in-the-pulpits common and fertile, but only with the pulpits green, not quite as striking as pulpits maroon. One Jack near the waterfall pool was waist high. Burnetta noticed three species of violets, *Viola pubescens*, *V. sororia*, and *V. striata*. And not uncommon, that bizarre "violet" of northwest Arkansas' rich woods, *Hybanthus concolor*, so-called green violet, because it is indeed a member of the violet family. If you don't believe it's a violet (because it looks absolutely nothing like a violet), you make a cross section of the fruit, where you find the same uncommon structure—seeds attached to the outer wall in three bunches—as in true *Viola*. Licorice root, *Osmorhiza longistylis*, occurred throughout: the crushed leaves have a mild anise aroma; the roots are deliciously

fragrant if you like licorice.

Linda and I found American gromwell, *Lithospermum latifolium*, with unimpressive, pale yellow, axillary flowers—neither of us had ever seen it before. The lithospermums or puccoons can be showy in bloom—for example, *L. carolinense*—but they get even more interesting in fruit with seeds that are mostly a stony, shiny, porcelain white.

On the rocks and ledges above the pool, rooted in what looked like less than an inch of mossy soil, picture-perfect wild columbines had their flowers hanging

out, patiently waiting for hummingbirds. Joe and Rita Cotham noticed some large cabbage-looking leaves well off the trail that turned out to be false hellebore, a neat, rare find, though the flowers won't appear till July or August

One of the most memorable moments for both morning and afternoon groups was the discovery of a thornless, herbaceous greenbrier by the name of carrion flower. Dainty, yellow-green flowers, gently nodding in the breeze, are pollinated by a variety of insects, including flesh flies and blow flies. To attract those carrion flies, the little flowers blast out a stench of rotting flesh strong enough to attract a turkey vulture!



Mike Weatherford took this don't miss photo of Virginia McDaniel sampling the carrion flower perfume—Thoreau would approve: she's living deep and sucking out all the marrow of life.

ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY FALL 2014 MEETING
October 10-12, 2014 Texarkana, Arkansas

HOTEL AND MEETING:

Holiday Inn Express and Suites Hotel Texarkana East, 5210 Crossroads Pkwy, Texarkana, AR 71854

Phone: (870) 216-0083

Thirty rooms (25 double queens and 5 kings) have been reserved at the reduced rate of \$89.00 plus tax per night. Reservations must be received by September 26, 2014 to guarantee the reduced rate. Be sure to mention that you are with the Arkansas Native Plant Society when making your reservation.

FRIDAY EVENING:

Registration, 5:30-7:00 p.m.

Auction, 7:00 p.m.

SATURDAY EVENING:

Presentation, 7:00 p.m. Theo Witsell, Botanist with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, will speak on the subject, "Habitats and Rare Plants of Southwest Arkansas".

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FIELD TRIPS

Field trips will be held all day Saturday and Sunday morning. Locations to be announced.

Harry Phacelia, *Phacelia hirsuta*, Gilbert Trail

Spring Field Trip Hikes Photos



Jack-in-the-Pulpit,
Arisaema triphyllum,
Lost Valley



Sessile Trillium, Toad Trillium, Toadshade, *Trillium sessile*, Lost Valley



ANPS Spring 2014 Membership Business Meeting Minutes, May 2-4, Harrison

Spring Meeting Agenda

Friday, May 2, 2014

The Friday evening program was a presentation by Dr. Tamara Walkingstick, Associate Director of the Arkansas Forest Resources Center with the University Of Arkansas Division Of Agriculture. She spoke on Ethnobotany, an informative and entertaining look at how botany is related to the culture of civilizations. The program was very well received by the membership.

Saturday, May 3, 2014

Morning and afternoon walks to Sweden Creek, Lost Valley and Buffalo River Trail at Smith Creek.

The Saturday evening program was presentations by the two University of Arkansas, Fayetteville graduate students who received scholarships/grants from ANPS in 2013.

Eric Hearsh, recipient of the Delzie Demaree Research Grant, is pursuing a Ph.D. in invasive botany under the supervision of Dr. Stephen L. Stephenson and Dr. Johnnie L. Gentry. Eric's research examines the habitats of five target invasive species in Arkansas and West Virginia, and allopathic effects they may have in the habitats they invade. He presented his research on "Examining the Habitat of Target Invasive Plants."

Ty Murdoch, recipient of the Aileen McWilliam Scholarship, is pursuing a Master of Science degree under the direction of Dr. Cindy L. Sagers. Ty presented his research, "Transgene escape in Canola and hybridization with a naturalized species, *Brassica rapa*."

Sunday, May 4, 2014

Morning walks to Sweden Creek and the Gilbert Railroad Trail and a few members visited Baker Prairie.

Minutes Business Meeting, May 3, 2014

Betty Owen called the meeting to order at 8:10pm. She thanked Jennifer Ogle for arranging the 2014 Spring Meeting in Harrison.

Secretary: The minutes of the Fall 2013 meeting were distributed by email and copies were available at the meeting. Linda Ellis moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes. The motion was seconded by Richard Emmel and the motion was approved by the membership.

Treasurer: The treasurer's report, accepted by the board, was presented by Don Ford. Don reported an end of year 2013 balance of \$24,213.42 and a May 3, 2014 balance of \$25,903.42.

Membership: Membership reported that those Charter Members who are not lifetime members have been awarded Lifetime memberships by the board. There were nine memberships awarded (each has been a member since 1981): Peggy Ackerman, Lana (Cook) Ewing, Rose Hogan, David Johnson, Edwina Walls Mann, Mina Marsh, Gary Tucker, Ellen Turner (Neaville), and Robert D. Wright.

Mina Marsh was present at the meeting and thanked the membership for the award to Charter Members.

Newsletter: Betty Owen reported that due to technical issues, the *Claytonia* newsletter has been delayed. An abbreviated version will hopefully be published soon.

Nominating Committee: Chairman Eric Sundell reported that a slate of officers for 2014 will be presented at the fall meeting.

Old Business

Update on Grant for Nature Walk at Logan County Old Jailhouse Museum

Sandy Davies reported that some planting has been completed and the project is moving forward. Volunteers are scheduled in June to help finish the project.

Don Crank's Garvan Gardens fern booklet
A fern survey must be completed prior to reprinting the fern booklet.

New Business

Washington County Junior Master Gardener Grant Request. The board recommended that ANPS grant \$500 in response to this request. The membership voted to approve this grant (motion by Mike McKinney and seconded by Richard Emmel). The requirements for receipt of the grant will be worked out between Eric Sundell and Mina Marsh. These include reimbursement for purchases of native plants, locating the plants in an identifiable site, and a sign recognizing the ANPS contribution (sign to be provided by ANPS).

By-laws Amendment. Betty Owen reported that the board recommends an amendment to the bylaws which provides for board approval of grants, with certain limitations, without the formal approval of the membership. These limitations are a maximum of \$500 per grant and an annual limit of \$2000 total. This amendment will allow ANPS to respond more quickly to grant requests. This proposal was accepted by the members (motion by Linda Ellis and second by Richard Emmel) and the final wording of the amendment will be voted on at the Fall Meeting.

A proposal for a Plant Rescue Team was discussed. The board recommendation that ANPS respond to plant rescue as the need arises was accepted by the membership. It was agreed that local events warranting plant rescue shall be referred to the membership for response by interested members. The disposition of rescued plants will be determined by those involved in the response.

2014 ANPS Fall Meeting

The 2014 Fall Meeting is scheduled for October 10-12 in Texarkana, Arkansas.

Linda Ellis moved to adjourn the meeting and Richard Emmel seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 8:50pm.

Treasurer Report

FY 2013 Treasurer's Report January 1 - 31 December 2013

		Start FY 2013	→	\$20,222.68
		Budget	Actual FY 2013	
ANTICIPATED INCOME				
Membership Dues (+ Membership Donations)		\$4,000	\$5,120.00	
Meeting Registration (265 + 305)		\$500	\$570.00	
Plant Auction		\$1,800	\$1,778.00	
Interest		\$100		
T-Shirt Sales		\$0	\$660.00	
Contributions/Donations		\$0	\$325.00	
	TOTAL	\$6,400	\$8,453.00	→ \$8,453.00
ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES				
ANPS.Org		\$0	-\$43.00	
Claytonia (Print & Distribute 2 Issues)		-\$1,200	-\$815.44	
Directory (Print and Distribute)		-\$700	-\$620.08	
Memorial Awards (Awards/Scholarships)		-\$2,000	-\$2,000.00	
Support to Public Gardens		-\$1,000		
Meeting expenses		-\$500	-\$116.86	
Ecology Camp		-\$500	-\$500.00	
Environthon		-\$500		
Bulk Mail		-\$200	-\$190.00	
Supplies/postage/Misc	*	-\$300	-\$176.88	
Buy T-shirts		\$0		
	TOTAL	-\$6,900	-\$4,462.26	→ -\$4,462.26
		Balance as of Dec 2013	→	\$24,213.42

* 26.88Postage MaryAnn, \$100 throughput donation, \$50 Deposit Spring Meeting

Respectfully submitted by Don Ford, Treasurer

Membership Report

New Members

Shena Ball (Hot Springs, AR)
Jeff Cantrell (Neosho, MO)
Ellen Chagnon (Mountain Home, AR)
John Chapman (Fayetteville, AR)
Jennie and Charles Cole (Little Rock, AR)
Lida Coyne (Mount Vernon, AR)
Linda Doherty (Hot Springs, AR)
Mary Evans (Little Rock, AR)
Rick Farrar (Franklin, AR)
John and Kaye Harris (Rogers, AR)
Eric Hearsh (Rogers, AR)
Mary Ann Hicks (Ponca, AR)
Michael and Kayla House (Batesville, AR)
Martha Hurst (Hot Springs Village, AR)
CR and Allena Jones (Boerne, TX)
Robert Lambert (Sherwood, AR)
Beth Keck and Ken Leonard (Benton, AR)
Sarah King (Fayetteville, AR)
Simmons Kirkpatrick (Romance, AR)
Robert Lambert (Sherwood, AR)
Katherine Lincourt (Little Rock, AR)

Malcolm LeVois (Fayetteville, AR)
Bernie and Sue Madison (Fayetteville, AR)
Blair and Caitlin Madison (Philadelphia, PA)
Emily McCoy (Hatfield, AR)
Terry McKay (Mt. Ida, AR)
Jane and James, Michael, Ellen, and Daniel McKin-
nie (Cabot, AR)
Suzanne Meek (Bella Vista, AR)
June Murdock (Redfield, AR)
Dave Pieper and Eva Madison (Fayetteville, AR)
Linda Moore (Clarkridge, AR)
Ty Murdoch (Fayetteville, AR)
Adam Schaffer (Bentonville, AR)
Lea Stroud (Haughton, LA)
Ryan Townsend (West Fork, AR)
Lorna Trigg (Eureka Springs, AR)
Joe Wankum (Conway, AR)
Jim and Cynde Watson (Valley Springs, AR)
Heather Williams (Springdale, AR)
Joe Wright (Alexander, AR)
Claire Whiteside (Harrison, AR)

New Lifetime Members

Linda Boulton (Calico Rock, AR)
John Buck (Cotter, AR)
Sharon Fergusson (Conway, AR)
Darrell Geisler (Wheatley, AR)
Norma Patterson (Little Rock, AR)
Steve Patterson (Poteau, OK)
Dr. Henry Robison (Sherwood, AR)
Darcia Routh (North Little Rock, AR)
Susan Toone (Little Rock, AR)
Vic Prisliipsky (Hot Springs Village, AR)
George Yatskievych (St. Louis, MO)

Charter Members Awarded Life Member- ship in November 2013

Peggy Ackerman (Little Rock, AR)
Lana Ewing (Mena, AR)
Rose Hogan (Little Rock, AR)
David Johnson (Delaware, OH)
Edwina Walls Mann (Little Rock, AR)
Mina Marsh (Fayetteville, AR)
Gary Tucker (Cabot, AR)
Ellen Turner (Neaville) (Rogers, AR)
Robert D. Wright (North Little Rock, AR)

ANPS Membership Application and Renewal Form

____ New Member
____ Renewal
____ Address Change

	<i>Membership Type</i>	
	Student	\$10
	Individual	\$15
	Supporting	\$20
	Family Membership	\$25
	Contributing	\$30
	Lifetime (age 55+)	\$150
	Lifetime (under age 55)	\$300

Name (s)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (____) ____ - _____

E-mail _____

Please send this form and your dues directly to the ANPS treasurer.

Don Ford
4017 Bluebird Lane
Little Rock, AR 72210

For other membership questions, please contact the membership chair Mike Burns at
anps.membership@gmail.com or (479) 229-2185

Arkansas Native Plant Society is a non-profit organization



Claytonia

Spring 2014
Newsletter

Your dues status is on your mailing label.

On the mailing label there will be a number, for example, "14", and this indicates that your dues are paid through 2014. (Life members will have an "LF" on their label.)

To renew your membership, please fill in the application for membership, changes of name, address, e-mail or telephone number and mail your dues to the Treasurer:

Don Ford
4017 Bluebird Lane
Little Rock, AR 72210

President Betty Owen pjmbowen@gmail.com (501) 472-6920	Secretary Karen Fawley fawley@uamont.edu (870) 460-9452
President-Elect Jennifer Ogle ranunculus73@gmail.com	Awards & Scholarships Mary Ann King office@pineridgegardens.com
Vice President Mike Weatherford weatherfordm@sbcglobal.net (870) 820-8300	Membership Chair Mike Burns anps.membership@gmail.com (479) 229-2185
Treasurer Don Ford anps.treasurer@gmail.com (501) 821-9353	Editor John Perrin jperri@acxiom.com (501) 831-0970
Nominations Chair Eric Sundell esundell42@gmail.com (870) 723-1089	WebMaster Martha Bowden anps.web@gmail.com (501) 803-9545

President's Message

Betty Owen

What a wonderful spring we've had after the most awful winter many of us can remember! Some of the plants in our gardens protested mightily and gave up the ghost. Some loved the cold weather and came back prettier than ever. The shaded trails of Ponca, AR put on a show of early spring bloomers this year, I have never seen Jack-in-the-Pulpits in such abundance.

Our woods suffered from the droughts of the last few years followed by ice storms and windstorms. It is hard to watch a beloved tree die. I once lamented that I had lost several rather large red oaks due to disease and drought when a wise man (Theo Witsell) said to me, "That will just open up the forest for something else to rise and shine." Since then I look at dead trees in a new light: a sad but necessary part of the adventure of living among trees. The other day, I was reading some plant related materials when I came across another gem of wisdom pertaining to turnover of the forest, "We are the only species in the world that considers a dead tree a bad thing." So, cut your firewood for next winter and leave the rest of the dead trees for the bugs, birds, squirrels, etc.

When summer comes and forces us to stay inside, don't forget to check out the website and facebook pages to see what's new. One feature of the facebook page that I find particularly intriguing is the "Know Your Natives" articles. The information and the photos are terrific—keep up the great work contributors and Martha!

See you guys in Texarkana!

CLAYTONIA

Newsletter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society

Volume 34, No 2
Fall/Winter 2014

In the Field

Highlights from White Cliffs Natural Area with Brent Baker by Eric Hunt

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and Life Members
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Leading the May 17 hike through the wonderfully diverse woods at White Cliffs Natural Area was Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission Botanist Brent Baker. Taking part in the hike were Eric Sundell, Eric Hunt, Jay Justice, John Simpson and Meredith York.

Brent led the group through the 1.75 mile long nature trail. The trail winds a large circle through the northwestern corner of the main part of the natural area, passing through several different habitats. We stopped frequently, making note of the flowers, mushrooms, trees and shrubs along the way. Highlights included a discussion of how to tell Ashe's juniper (*Juniperus ashei*) from eastern red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*); finding many trees and herbs that prefer moist sites in what seemed to be a drier, upland site; finding so many blooming flowers in the *Apocynaceae* (dogbane/milkweed family); and the bonus of having Arkansas fungus expert Jay Justice along for the walk. Jay provided an excellent running commentary regarding any mushroom we found.

The area had been burned in the winter of 2011/2012 and American beauty-berry (*Callicarpa americana*) had come back strong, dominating the understory, along with toothache-tree (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*), coral-berry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), and fragrant sumac (*Rhus aromatica* var. *serotina*).

Flowering herbs included large patches of Russell's beebalm (*Monarda russeliana*), the vines climbing-milkweed (*Matelea baldwyniana*) and anglepod (*Gonolobus suberosus*), and wherever a little more light reached the forest floor, butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa* ssp. *interior*), white milkweed (*Asclepias variegata*), marbleseed (*Onosmodium bejariense*), eastern prickly-pear (*Opuntia humifusa* var. *humifusa*), sensitive-brier (*Mimosa quadrivalvis* var. *nuttallii*), stalked wild petunia (*Ruellia pedunculata* ssp. *pedunculata*), yel-



white milkweed (*Asclepias variegata*)
photo by Eric Hunt

(Continued on page 2)

(White Cliffs, continued from page 1)

low pimpernel (*Taenidia integrifolia*), Drummond's wild onion (*Allium drummondii*), Carolina rose (*Rosa carolina*), round-fruit St. John's-wort (*Hypericum sphaerocarpum*), heart-leaf noseburn (*Tragia cordata*), and a few patches of death-camas (*Toxicoscordion nuttallii*) gone to seed.

In the highest light areas, along the roadside and near the cliffs were beardtongue (*Penstemon laxiflorus*), pale purple coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*), showy beardtongue (*Penstemon cobaea*), plains larkspur (*Delphinium carolinianum* ssp. *virescens*), Indian-pink (*Spigelia marilandica*), wild four-o'clock (*Mirabilis nyctaginea*), purple prairie-clover (*Dalea purpurea* var. *purpurea*), big-head rab-

bit-tobacco (*Diaperia prolifera* var. *prolifera*), and few-flower false dandelion (*Pyrrhopappus pauciflorus*).



showy beardtongue, *Penstemon cobaea*
by Eric Hunt

sinuata), another rare species for Arkansas, cherrybark oak (*Quercus pagoda*), rusty blackhaw (*Viburnum rufidulum*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), the trunkless palm, dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*), rough-leaf dogwood (*Cornus drummondii*), and farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*).

Fungi encountered on the walk included common funnel mushroom (*Infundibulicybe gibba*), gelatinous-pored polypore (*Gloeoporus dichrous*), American jelly ear (*Auricularia americana*), violet toothed polypore (*Trichaptum biforme*), a variety that apparently has no common name (*Antrodia* aff. *juniperina*), pale brittlestem mushroom (*Psathyrella candolleana*) and spring polypore (*Polyporus arcularius*).



Osage-orange, *Maclura pomifera*
photo by Eric Hunt

Trees and shrubs included large stands of Ashe's juniper (*Juniperus ashei*), rare in Arkansas, more commonly found on the Edwards Plateau of central Texas), nutmeg hickory (*Carya myristiciformis*), native stands of Osage-orange (*Maclura pomifera*), with the fruits in pistillate stage, some of the largest, tallest, most mature winged elm (*Ulmus alata*) some of us had seen, Durand's white oak (*Quercus*



common funnel mushroom,
Infundibulicybe gibba
by Eric Hunt

New Members	Welcome!
<p>Aimee Colmery (Little Rock, AR)</p> <p>Bobbie and Keith Hackler (Fayetteville, AR)</p> <p>Barbara Smith (Smackover, AR)</p>	

New Life Members	Thank You & Congratulations
<p>Nancy B. Cunningham (Rogers, AR)</p> <p>Susie Dunn (Hot Springs, AR)</p> <p>Karen Kimrey (Fayetteville, AR)</p> <p>Tom Neale and Eileen Oldag (Little Rock, AR)</p> <p>David O. Shepherd (Fayetteville, AR)</p>	

I am always excited about a trip to Ninestone because of a chance to visit with Judith Griffith and Don Matt. For one to know a place, one must walk over it and explore its nooks and crannies. They do this regularly and have become patient observers learning much about the natural systems with which they share the land. On their back porch, sitting in a comfortable chair, looking across at the waterfall, I am struck by the peace of this place.

According to Judith, they are encouraged by the return of more native plant species and fewer invasive species after starting restoration of the two largest glades at Ninestone. Also, Adjoining areas of glade/savannah type habitat have been seeded with a donated mixture of native grasses, legumes and forbs. Many volunteers have contributed many, many hours toward the effort.

Today OCANPS members and other interested people have come together to walk over the glades and witness the changes. Steven Foster, Bill Thurman, Amanda and Ryan Bancroft, Don and Jane Steinkraus, Dorothy Mangold, Denise Greathouse, and Danny Barron are already there, sitting on the porch enjoying the scenery and the native plant gardens around the house. Laura Villejas and I arrive from Fayetteville and are soon joined by Jackie Leatherman and Carol McCorkle, Mary Hogue, Mary

and Frank Reuter, Pat and Ken French, Joan Reynolds and Joe Neal. As we started the tour of the glades the photographers were excited about the lighting due to the overcast day. The biggest attraction, of course, was *Marshallia caespitosa* var. *caespitosa* (Barbara's buttons), a member of the Asteraceae that has been found in only three Arkansas counties and is of special conservation concern in the state.



Marshallia caespitosa, Barbara's buttons
photo by Joan Reynolds

Other glade species such as *Minuartia patula* (sandwort), *Coreopsis lanceolata* (lance-leaf tickseed), *Oenothera linifolia* (thread-leaf sundrops), *Sedum pulchellum* (widow's cross), *Opuntia humifusa* var. *humifusa* (eastern prickly pear), *Orbexilon pedunculatum* var. *pedunculatum* (Sampson's snakeroot), *Houstonia longifolia* (long leaved bluet) were in full bloom. Hairy blazing star (*Liatris hirsuta*), poppy mallow (*Callihroe digitata*), widow's-cross (*Sedum pulchellum*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), and little



Leonorus cardiac, motherwort
photo by Joan Reynolds

bluestem (*Schizacyrium scoparium*) would not be far behind. Crotons, caric sedges (of the genus *Carex*), and grasses such as three-flower melic (*Melica nitens*) were noted.

Steven Foster, co-author of *A Peterson Field Guide to Medicinal Plants and Herbs of Eastern and Central North America* photographed the medicinal plants along the way: *Leonorus cardiaca* (motherwort), *Polygonatum biflorum* (Solomon's seal), *Galium aparine* (cleavers), along with many other species. The star of the show, the fame flower, *Phemeranthus calycinus* a.k.a. *Talinum calycinum* was closed up tight in its bud during the morning hike; but, Judith, Joe and Joan assured us that we could catch it in full bloom around 2:00 p.m. During the break, we took time to eat lunch and admire the populations of wildflowers around the house. We then set off in vehicles to cross the creek and visit the waterfalls. In flower in the field across from the creek were

(Continued on page 4)

The Ozarks Chapter of the Arkansas Native Plant Society field trip to Woolsey Wet Prairie on June 21 was an excellent opportunity for beginners like me to gain skills in plant identification. Led by Burnetta Hinterthuer, about a dozen folk turned up in fine weather to walk the trails that cross this amazing place.



Woolsey Wet Prairie
photo by Dr. David Chapman

Surrounded by urban development, Woolsey is a certified wildlife habitat that comprises wet areas separated by recently created earth berms and islands of slightly higher ground that were once prairie mounds. Woolsey was established a few years ago as a mitigation site to offset construction of the city of Fayetteville's

Wastewater Improvement Systems and the result is one of the most outstanding habitats for plants and other wildlife in Northwest Arkansas. The flora comprises species typical of seasonal wetlands associated with tall grass prairie remnants and so far more than 450 flowering plant species have been identified with more being added every year. At least eight plants found at Woolsey have been designated rare by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and had nev-

er before been identified in Washington County.



Physostegia angustifolia, false dragonhead
aka Obedient plant
by Dr. David Chapman

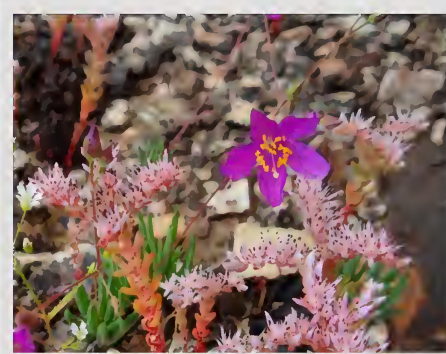
On this visit False Dragonhead were most in evident but most intriguing were the many rushes and sedges growing in the wet depressions. There are so many plants to identify here that we took several hours covering just a few hundred yards or so. My favorite of the day, a small buttercup identified by Burnetta as *Ranunculus laxiculmis* easily missed in one of the ponds now drying out after the heavy rains we had this spring.



Ranunculus laxiculmis, buttercup
photo by Dr. David Chapman

Note by Burnetta: Dr. Chapman has been studying the Lake Fayetteville Prairie area for the past few years and has put together a plant list for the area. Thank you, Dr. Chapman for sharing your thoughts and photographs.

Ptelea trifoliata (wafer-ash or hop-tree), *Echium vulgare* (viper's bugloss), and *Asclepias viridis* (green or spider milkweed, also green antelopehorn). Something interesting to note is that the milkweeds once placed under family name Asclepiadaceae are now considered in the Apocynaceae. The new edition of *The Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Arkansas* comes in handy when checking some of these latest changes. In the floodplains below the bluffs, *Crataegus crus-gallii* (cockspur hawthorn) and *Yucca arkansana* (Arkansas yucca or soapweed) were in full bloom. Once back on the glades, the photographers



Phemeranthus calycinus aka *Talinum calycinum*,
or fame flower
by Joan Reynolds

took great pains to get striking photographs of this bright, beautiful fame flower. Some members of the group walked below the bluff line to photograph a beautiful clump of *Aquilegia canadensis* (columbine) that Joe Neal had spotted from the overlook. Thanks to Judith and Don for hosting the Arkansas Native Plant Society at Ninestone this spring. We look forward to returning.

If you head south from Hampton, Calhoun County, on Highway 167 you will pass through an area that is considered to be one of the best and largest remaining examples of pine flatwoods habitat in Arkansas. The pine flatwoods is among the most at-risk ecosystems in the state. Looking out the car window at 60 miles per hour, it may appear to be nothing but pine trees in a flat, poorly-drained and seemingly endless terrain. But those who choose to slow down and take the side roads (or even get out and take a walk beneath the canopy of pines) will find a very high level of plant diversity. The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC) has identified several rare plant communities in this area, such as the pine flatwoods savannah, saline soil barrens and sandy seeps.

Since 2007 about 16,000 acres of this area have been protected in the Moro Big Pine Natural Area-Wildlife Management Area (Moro Big Pine) by a long-term management lease with the private landowner. Moro Big Pine is jointly managed by the landowner, ANHC and the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission as a working forest producing timber and providing hunting opportunities while protecting the unique characteristics of the pine flatwoods environment. This includes one of its most threatened residents, the Red cockaded Woodpecker.

A group of Arkansas Native Plant Society members, plus two guests, met on May 15 to explore the rare plant communities of Moro Big

Pine. The group met at the “five-points” road intersection located near the east side of the property. The area around five-points is botanically rich because the Deweyville geologic terrace (low) and the Prairie terrace (higher) meet, resulting in an abundance of groundwater-fed seepage wetlands. In this area you can find the unlikely juxtaposition of dry-site

beautiful rough skullcap (*Scutellaria integrifolia*) in full bloom; possumhaw viburnum (*Viburnum nudum*); mayberry (*Vaccinium elliotii*) and black high-bush blueberry (*V. fuscum*) growing side-by-side; both netted and Virginia chain ferns; coral greenbrier (*Smilax walteri*) thornless with red leaf petioles (and red fruit to come!); tall swamp rosette grass



Possumhaw viburnum (*Viburnum nudum*)
by Mike Weatherford

and wet-site plants. For example, the group found bracken fern (dry-site) and royal fern (wet-site) just a few feet apart. Theo Witsell, ANHC botanist, led the group on a walk of less than one mile through diverse habitats including a marsh, a sandy seep, saline barrens, and pine woodlands (recently burned and coming alive with a rich diversity of herbaceous plants).

Plants of particular interest identified by the group included very

(*Dichanthelium scabriusculum*) only found at two places in Arkansas; and sundew (*Drosera brevifolia*).

After lunch the group moved to a different site along a power line west of Highway 167. Additional plants of particular interest found there include maleberry (*Lyonia ligustrina* var. *foliosiflora*); meadow spike-moss (*Selaginella apoda*); candy root (*Polygala nana*).

In early June I accompanied Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC) Botanist Brent Baker on several trips in the Ouachita National Forest in search of Ouachita twistflower (*Streptanthus squamiformis*), a member of the mustard family. Ouachita twistflower is an annual species endemic to the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas. It is named, scientifically, for the prominent pubescence of squamous (covered in scales) hairs found on its sepals, pedicels, and often fruits; a diagnostic character that distinguishes it from other twistflowers found in the Ouachita Mountains. It grows on southeast, south, and southwest facing, steep, rocky slopes and ravines in open woodlands.

This year was an all-around bad year for Ouachita twistflower. Brent was coming up empty handed in locations he had seen it in previous years. The first day I joined him, we were deep in twistflower habitat on a beautiful south facing pine-oak woodland with all the usual suspects: little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Ouachita blazing-star (*Liatris compacta*), butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa* ssp. *interior*), goat's-rue (*Tephrosia virginiana*), rough goldenrod (*Solidago radula*), slender bush-clover (*Lespedeza virginica*), and slim-leaf panic grass (*Dichanthelium linearifolium*). After a four hour search we had two puny plants in our tally, each about 6 inches tall. Even in a good

year Ouachita twistflower is found sporadically with an individual here and another there, but populations this year were unusually small. The long, cold winter had set flowering behind, but the individuals he was finding this week were past their flowering prime. Without flowers, it is difficult to spot the scattered twistflower.



Streptanthus squamiformis
Ouachita twistflower by Brent Baker

We decided to get some insight from National Forest District personnel and stopped by the Mena Ranger District Office. The District Fire Management Officer, Adam Strothers, mentioned they had conducted a prescribed burn this spring (March 26) on Fodderstack Mountain, which was prime Ouachita twistflower habitat. Rhonda Watson, District Wildlife Biologist, verified there was a known population from there. Adam mentioned that burning to the south of Mena is tricky because the terrain is steep, the rocky slopes have very little duff to protect tree roots, and it is very easy to burn it

too hot. This knowledge led Adam to ignite the burn by hand and to just light the top of the mountain and let the fire back gradually down the mountain. I, unfortunately, had to get back to Hot Springs and left the mystery to Brent.

Anxious to see the effects of a spring burn on Ouachita twistflower, Brent set out for Fodderstack Mountain with doubts, thinking the spring burn may have killed germinating seedlings. However, as he climbed the mountain he began

to see the beautiful pinkish purple of Ouachita twistflower. As he climbed higher, the numbers increased and the plants got bigger. Hundreds of individuals were scattered across the mountain side! It seems the backing fire created just the right conditions to key the seeds to germinate. The plants on Fodderstack were about three weeks behind the blooming of other populations Brent observed this year, but he found more plants in this area than he had seen in any area this year. I was thrilled when he told me the news and the next week got the Forest Botanist, Susan Hooks, Adam, and Fire Technician Stan Wagner to head out for a look. What an amazing site it was indeed! A nice conclusion to the twistflower survey season!

The plant auction will be held Friday evening October 10 and we have scheduled Saturday and Sunday with field trips to surrounding parks and natural areas. Please plan to join us as we tour some of the unique habitats of the West Gulf Coastal Plain, including chalk woodlands, blackland prairies, and sandhills.

HOTEL AND MEETING LOCATION

Holiday Inn Express and Suites Hotel Texarkana East
5210 Crossroads Pkwy
Texarkana, AR 71854
Phone: (870) 216-0083

<http://www.texarkanaeasthotel.com>

ANPS has reserved a block of 30 rooms (25 double queens and 5 kings) at the reduced rate of \$89.00 plus tax per night. This rate includes high-speed wireless internet and a hot breakfast each morning. Reservations must be received by **September 26, 2014** to guarantee the reduced rate. Be sure to mention that you are attending the Arkansas Native Plant Society meeting when making your reservation.

Several other hotels are located in the immediate area, including:

Comfort Suites – (870) 216-8084

Hampton Inn – (870) 774-4267

Best Western Plus – (870) 774-1534

Meals: Potluck snacks will be offered on Friday and Saturday evenings. Drinks will be provided by ANPS. Please feel free to bring a dish or snack to share. All other meals are up to you. Texarkana has many options, including well-known local spots such as Bryce's Cafeteria and Cattleman's Steakhouse, and a couple large grocery stores near the hotel.

SOME NOTES ABOUT THE FIELD TRIPS

We will provide full information about field trip locations on Friday evening. If you would like to lead a field trip, or if you have suggestions for an interesting place for a field trip in the area, please contact Jennifer Ogle.

Some of the prospective field trips are located in areas that have very few restaurant options. You may want to come prepared with lunch supplies in case we aren't able to find a place to eat between the morning and afternoon walks on Saturday.

AGENDA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10

5:30-7:00 pm: REGISTRATION

Registration costs \$5.00 per person and occurs in the Newcrest Meeting Room of the Holiday Inn and Suites. You need not be a member to attend the plant auction, or to join us on the field trips. Everyone is welcome. Meetings are also the only time ANPS T-shirts are available.

Sign-up sheets for Saturday and Sunday field trips will also be available, along with descriptions of each trip.

7:00 pm: NATIVE PLANT AUCTION

The fall meeting begins with the annual native plant auction, which raises funds for our scholarships and grants program. This informal and fun auction features native plants grown by our members. Items such as books, seeds, plant presses, jams and jellies, and crafts are also often included in the auction. If you have something to donate, please bring it with you and give it to one of the meeting organizers to add to the auction.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11—8:30 A.M.

Field trips depart from the hotel parking lot.

7:00 P.M: EVENING PROGRAM

Theo Witsell, botanist with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, will talk on the subject, "Habitats and Rare Plants of Southwest Arkansas".

Business Meeting will follow the evening presentation.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12—8:30 A.M.

Field trips depart from the hotel parking lot.

Here are a few things our members had to say about the auction:

Society President - Betty Owens - "The world famous ANPS Plant Auction starts Friday evening, October 10, at 7 p.m. Bring your native plants, bulbs, seeds, as well as books, jellies, wines, leatherwood bracelets, and all other things botanical for sale at our annual auction. Proceeds build our Aileen McWilliam and Delzie De-maree grants and scholarships."

Vice-President - Mike Weatherford - "If you are looking for native plants that are hard to find, this is the place for you! "



Asclepias quadrifolia, June 2, 2014
photo by John Perrin

The Native Plant Auction was my first exposure to ANPS. I was not a member then, but had such a good time that I had definitely started down the path to membership. Friendly competition was the name of the game. Bidding wars were allowed and sometimes encouraged by the other participants. Several plants in the auction were species that I had never heard of. Three plants I remember buying that year are a four-leaf milkweed (*Asclepias quadrifolia*), a milkweed vine of some flavor and a "nodding" yucca whose species has yet to be determined. Four years on, all three of these plants are still doing well. Feel free to invite any of your friends who might be interested. You can't beat the \$5 registration fee, and I guarantee you will enjoy yourself, as long as you stay within budget.

Showy Native

Scarlet Rose Mallow by Mike Weatherford

Scarlet rose-mallow (*Hibiscus coccineus*) is an Arkansas native plant that would be a worthy addition to any of your sites with plenty of year-round moisture and light shade or full sun. This showy plant has been found in three counties - Hempstead, Saline and Union. The five-petal flowers, shown here, are bright red and huge – 6-8 inches in diameter. The petals are more separated than other hibiscus species giving the center of the flower a star-shaped appearance. Like other hibiscus, a single flower lasts for only a day. The plant grows to eight feet in height on the best sites. The large bold leaves, along with the huge bright flowers make this plant a real standout. Scarlet rose-mallow is especially well suited for use around ponds or in boggy areas.

In Texas, they are frequently referred to as the Texas Star.

The flower pictured is from a plant purchased last fall at the Arkansas Native Plant Society (ANPS) Native Plant Auction. If you are looking for native plants that are hard to find, this is the place for you!



Hibiscus coccineus, scarlet rose-mallow
by Mike Weatherford

Treasurer Don Ford has proposed and the Board has approved and recommend membership approval of the following ANPS Bylaws change. Specifically, we would replace the existing Article VII – FINANCE, Section 5. Solicited Grants with the following revised Section 5:

Section 5. Solicited Grants

Solicited Grants are one-time grants to an entity which has approached the Board for funds for a project consistent with the Objectives of the Society. The Board may approve a small grant request up to \$500 from any single entity without receiving membership approval. Requests in excess of \$500 will be evaluated by the Board, and if approved, will be submitted to the membership at the next meeting for approval. The Board may approve several small grant requests provided the total of the grants does not exceed \$2000 in a single calendar year.

a) Approval Procedures: Upon receipt of a one-time grant request, the President normally appoints a society member (board member or other responsible person) to review the request and make a recommendation to the Board. If the one-time grant request involves planting native plants in a garden area, the following conditions should be met: The location of the project should be in a public place. The project area should have recognizable boundaries to

be able to distinguish it from its surroundings. The project should be planned to include only Arkansas Native Plants within the boundaries. The completed project will be required to display a small ANPS-provided sign recognizing the ANPS donation. (Note that the cost of the sign is not included in the grant request.)

b) Disbursement Procedures: Upon approval of a one-time grant request, the President advises the requestor of the decision. If the approved one-time grant involves donating money to some project (such as purchasing a tract of land), the President will direct the Treasurer to send the approved funds to the requestor. If the approved one-time grant involves purchasing plants and materials for a physical project, the President will advise the grant requestor that the grant has been approved. The requestor will then purchase the approved items, and forward the receipts to the President, who verifies both the receipts and completion of the project and forwards the receipts to the Treasurer to reimburse the requestor. The President at the time a grant is approved, is the President of Record for that grant, and will be the person responsible for verifying receipts and completion of that project. Disbursement authority for any one-time grant expires one year from Board approval (or membership approval for grants exceeding the \$500 threshold), and requires Board approval for extension.

At Auction	Bradley County Red -WeedeHaven Estate Jelly by Mike Weathorford
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The WeedeHaven Estate Jelly is pleased to announce the release of 2014 Bradley County Red native plum jelly, an event eagerly awaited by jelly connoisseurs. Estate-grown American plums (*Prunus americana*) and Chickasaw plums (*Prunus angustifolia*), carefully selected and blended by our jellymaster, are used to produce a jelly that is assertive, bold and rich with a long smooth finish. This jelly will please your nose with a bouquet strongly reminiscent of... uh... plums. See a complete review in next month’s edition of *Jelly Spectator*.

A LIMITED QUANTITY of Bradley County Red will be offered at the Arkansas Native Plant Society's Native Plant Auction. Bradley County Red is made by the Jelly Queen in our own Jellarium located on the WeedeHaven Estate property in Bradley County, Arkansas, using expert techniques to bring out the full fruit flavor.

Art and Martha Johnson, Art a charter member of Arkansas Native Plant Society, recommended a terrific book on the history of American forests and their trees: *American Canopy: Trees, Forests, and the Making of a Nation*, by Eric Rutkow. I am passing along their recommendation to ANPS folks looking for a good reason to linger in the air conditioning for one more month until it's absolutely safe to go out plant hunting. What a delightful and informative book! The scope is impressive, with balanced treatment given to industrial forestry and environmentalism, to Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Johnny Appleseed, and John Muir, and omitting little if anything that has happened to the trees and forests of North America between the colonial period and the present.

This table of contents with chapter sections gives you an idea of the diversity of the author's topics:

1. FROM DISCOVERY TO REVOLUTION: "Wooddes of All Sortes," "Here Is Good Living for Those Who Love Good Fires," The King's Broad Arrow [to mark the great white pines to be used as masts for the Royal Navy], The Tree of Liberty [the first one a massive American elm].
2. FRUITS OF UNION: Seeds of American Science and Exploration [with sketches of John Bartram and Andre Michaux, among others], The Founding Gardener [none other than George Washington], Johnny Appleseed and the Old Northwest, The Backwoodsman [Daniel Boone, our first superhero], Wooden Technology.
3. THE UNRIVALED NATURE OF AMERICA: The Big Trees of California, Thoreau's Life in the Woods of Concord, A Democratic Development of the Highest Significance [Frederick Law Olmstead's Central Park in New York City].
4. FORESTS OF COMMERCE: An Iron Horse Built of Wood, The Lumber Baron and Industrial Logging [Frederick Weyerhaeuser], The Great Peshtigo Fire, From Rags to Riches [the wood pulp revolution and cheap paper].
5. A CHANGING CONSCIOUSNESS: Shading the Prairie [J. Sterling Morton's Arbor Day], A Central Park for the World [the Adirondacks and forest

recreation], "God's First Temples" [John Muir, Yosemite Valley, birth of environmentalism], "How Would You Like to Be a Forester?" [Gifford Pinchot and Theodore Roosevelt: conservation by sustainable forestry].

6. NEW FRONTIERS: Orange Empires, Big Mill at Bogalusa, A Shrewd Deal [logging the Pacific Northwest], Forest Products Laboratory [innovation through research].
7. UNDER ATTACK: The Saga of Sakura [Japanese cherry trees of Washington, D.C. and the dangers of alien insects], "The Most Deadly Plant Parasite Known" [chestnut blight], The Most Magnificent Vegetable of the Temperate Zone" [Dutch elm disease].
8. TREES AS GOOD SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS: The Wooden Wings of War [Pacific Northwest spruce for World War I], Roosevelt's Tree Army [the New Deal's CCC], Shelterbelt [Dust Bowl windbreaks on the Great Plains], Careless Matches Aid the Axis [Smokey the Bear].
9. POSTWAR PROSPERITY: Wooden Boxes with Picture Window [Levittown and the suburbs], Timber Is a Crop [tree farms from private forests], A Nation of Vagabonds [Henry Ford launches recreation on public lands], The End of the Road [Aldo Leopold's idea of wilderness].
10. THE ENVIRONMENTAL ERA: Nelson's New Day [Gaylord Nelson's Earth Day], The Forest or the Trees [old growth and the Northern spotted owl], Save the Rainforest, Carbon Copies [global warming].

A fascinating history of North American forests, *The American Canopy* is also a goldmine of anecdotes and tidbits. My vote for the most irresistible tidbit is this: By 1964, with the advent of TV, Smokey the Bear had become such a universally popular national spokesman for the U.S. Forest Service's campaign against forest fire that the U.S. Post Office had to create a special Zip Code to handle his fan mail. I hope you'll find Eric Rutkow's book as entertaining and informative as I did.

I've almost always grown flowering plants. The best reason for growing them is that they can attract hummingbirds and butterflies to my garden. When my wife and I joined ANPS, I hadn't thought about the butterfly life cycle since 2nd grade. Finding out that there were methods of attracting butterflies, besides just planting nectar bearers, was wonderful news. If I planted the right host plants, I might have herds of butterflies flitting around. That was all the incentive I needed to get started. Now, between my neighbor's yard and mine, we have tons of yummy plants for caterpillars; various milkweed, sassafras, lead plant, alexan-



2014 visitor by John Perrin

Some years it has worked beautifully, with three or four species of butterflies in the area on any given

day. Some are passing through and some are so enamored with this half acre that they live their entire lives here. Everything they do is fascinating. Watching for hours becomes a habit that isn't broken until the first frost.

Other years have not been so great. 2014 has been one of "those" years. Where are my little flying, scaled buddies? Did the cold spring temperatures prevent them from getting this far north? I asked the ultimate expert on the topic here in Arkansas, Lori Spencer, who is the author of *Arkansas Butterflies and Moths*.

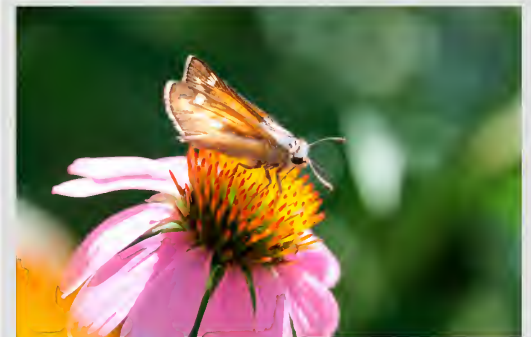
She told me that she had also noticed fewer butterflies this year. As I got more curious and started searching the web, I found tons of information. Easiest to find were

concerns about the plight of the monarch butterfly, which has gotten lots of sad press this year. Visit MonarchWatch.org for details and info on how to help. Also found were reports that butterflies, in general, were in short supply this year. Reports from all over the country note the shrinking numbers.

"Butterflies don't like to mate or lay eggs when it's cold and/or rainy, I'm hoping that this is just an odd year."

- Karen McCurdy, vice president of the Butterfly Society of Virginia.

In Europe, some species have had dramatic declines in numbers over



2014 UFI, unidentified flying insect by John Perrin

the last few decades. Even places as far away as Sweden, New Zealand and Hawaii have noticed problems. There is even a short film touring the award circuit titled *Dreams of the Last Butterflies* that is winning numerous awards. Obviously, I am not the first to notice.

The theories for the cause of the problem are many, as was pointed out by our own MaryAnn King in

(Continued on page 12)



monarch on tropical milkweed, 2012 by John Perrin

ders, passion flower vine, Dutchman's pipe, pawpaws and more. A butterfly buffet, just waiting for them to come and dig in.

(Butterflies, continued from page 11)

her Fall 2014 email.

Habitat loss is an obvious contributor to butterfly loss. It isn't just milkweed that is struggling to hang on. Industrial agriculture has become so efficient that there just isn't enough space left for the host plants that the butterfly caterpillars must have to survive. Herbicides also contribute to this problem. I have not read that Roundup kills butterflies directly, but it certainly does kill milkweed and thistles and clover and almost any plant that hasn't been genetically modified to tolerate it.

Pesticides (insecticides) are another likely contributor. A relatively new type of insecticide called neonicotinoids or neo-nics has been called into question for possibly causing bees' Colony Collapse Disorder. It isn't even allowed in most parts of Europe because of its long-lasting effects and longevity in the food chain.

"The latest research findings show that neonicotinoid pesticides could be having a very serious effect on bees and other pollinators.

- Butterfly Conservation Chief Executive Dr Martin Warren

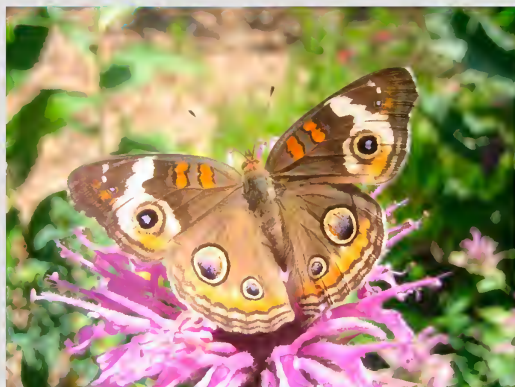
Climate change might be a factor. We do not understand the intricacies of the relationship between butterflies and the weather. They are literally at the mercy of the wind.

Most likely there are many other factors that we have not even started to understand. To paraphrase one former U.S. Secretary

of Defense, there are known unknowns and there are also unknown unknowns.

"I would implore them to develop a Roundup-resistant milkweed."

- Chip Taylor of Monarch Watch as quoted by Andrew Pollack of the New York Times July 12, 2015 edition



buckeye butterfly, 2012
by John Perrin

What can we do to help our fluttering friends? Being an ANPS member, you are probably already helping out by providing pesticide free plants they can tap for nectar and can use as host plants to feed their young. Keep up the good work and evangelize. If more people know about the benefits of our native plants, we should be able to create, reclaim and maintain more habitat.

Contribute to the groups who generate the science that can help us be better stewards. Researchers are studying the problems, but without accelerated focus, it might be too late for some species.

Contribute to the organizations that try to defend the environment. Big Pharmaceutical-

Agricultural companies have deep pockets and it takes big dollars to get government's attention. Evidence doesn't solve problems on its own: someone has to shine a spotlight on it and defend it from those who argue in the face of reason.

Most of all, when you see a butterfly, be happy. When you see two or more at the same time, rejoice.

EXECUTIVE BOARD NOMINATIONS for 2015

Based on recommendations of the Nominations Committee, the Executive Board places in nomination before the Membership the following individuals for positions coming open in 2015:

Vice President
Virginia McDaniel

Treasurer
Don Ford

Membership Chairman
Mike Burns

Editor
Betty Owen

Awards &
Scholarships Chairman
MaryAnn King

Election of officers will occur at the business meeting on October 12th in Texarkana.

ANPS Membership Application

Membership Categories – Select One →

Application Purpose

- ☐ New Member
☐ Renewal
☐ Address Change

<input type="radio"/>	Student	\$10
<input type="radio"/>	Individual	\$15
<input type="radio"/>	Supporting	\$20
<input type="radio"/>	Family	\$25
<input type="radio"/>	Contributing	\$30
<input type="radio"/>	Lifetime Membership (age 55+)	\$150
<input type="radio"/>	Lifetime Membership (under age 55)	\$300

Name (s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (____) _____ - _____

E-mail _____

Please send this form and your dues directly to the ANPS treasurer.

Don Ford, 4017 Bluebird Lane, Little Rock, AR 72210

For other membership questions, please contact the membership chair Mike Burns at anps.membership@gmail.com or (479) 229-2185

Arkansas Native Plant Society is a non-profit organization

Small Grants Available

Does a school or park in your community need help with a native plant garden?

Is there a project on your wish list that involves protecting or conserving Arkansas' native plants or educating folks about them?

If you could use some modest financial support for such an effort, contact the ANPS President with a description of your project and a proposed budget. See the officers' box on the last page for contact information.

Research Grant

Donald J. Nelson
recipient

The Scholarship & Awards committee has approved Donald J. Nelsen, a graduate student at the University of Arkansas – Fayetteville, to receive the Delzie Demaree Research Grant award in the amount of \$1,000.00.

Mr. Nelsen is interested in the ecology & evolution of plant-fungal interactions. His project will examine the symbiotic fungi associated with oak, hickory, beech & muscledwood in the Ozark National Forest & Devil's Den State park.



Claytonia

Fall 2014
Newsletter

Please check your mailing label!

The calendar year is the membership year. If your mailing label says "13" or earlier, it is time to renew (Life members should have a "LF" on their label).

To renew your membership, please fill in the information form on the opposite side of this page and send it with your renewals, applications for membership, changes of name, address, e-mail or telephone number to the address on the form **[Not to the editor]**.

Thank you.

ANPS Officers

President Betty Owen pjmbowen@gmail.com (501) 472-6920	Secretary Karen Fawley fawley@uamont.edu (870) 460-9452
President Elect Jennifer Ogle ranunculus73@gmail.com (479) 957-6859	Awards & Scholarships Mary Ann King office@pineridgegardens.com (479) 293-4359
Vice President Mike Weatherford weatherfordm@sbcglobal.net (870) 820-8300	Membership Chair Mike Burns anps.membership@gmail.com (479) 229-2185
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Web Master Martha Bowden anps.web@gmail.com (501) 803-9545	

Fall 2014 President's Message by Betty Owen

What a blessing this spring and summer have been for Arkansas residents. We experienced the mildest summer that many of us can remember, high temperatures in the 70's during July - wow! Spring and summer rains allowed for an abundance of greenery where a typical September landscape of recent years would have basically been brown.

I am a gardener, so I really enjoyed the milder temperatures and the rain. I dragged very few water hoses this summer and my gardens flourished. The bee balm balmed and the spiderworts worted. The buckeyes attracted the hummers and the giant hyssop called to the butterflies. The oak trees supported the insect population that fed the baby phoebes, three batches from the same parents! Life was good at "Southern Exposure."

Now that summer has turned to fall, we can relax a bit from summer chores. But, don't forget that fall is a great time to plant trees and shrubs. After the air temperatures cool and we get a frost or two, plants go dormant and are less active. But because the soil temperature is still warm enough throughout much of the winter, significant root growth still occurs. So by planting in the fall, you get root growth that will be ready to take up water and nutrients when spring temperatures arrive, and the stress of transplanting is drastically reduced.

So, make your purchases at the Plant Auction and get those babies in the ground. Let them establish those roots and watch them jump when warm weather returns. Happy native plant gardening!